JACKSON, MISS.

Saturday, : : : : November 30, 1867

Meeting of the Industrial Association on Saturday.

Business of importance, including final action on the reports of committees, will come before the Industrial Association this morning. As it is not probable that another session will be held before the regular meeting several months hence, it is desired that there will be on this occasion a large attendance of members and of citizens gen-

Pearl River Foundry.

This establishment deserves a more than passing notice. Its founder and proprietor. class of men who are destined to become famous as the architects of the future material prosperity of the South, if it be recorded in the book of fate that she is ever to arise from the dust and ashes of her defeat in her struggle for independence.

This class embraces the staunch, solid, laboring men of the country, who have apprehended the requirements of the times, and consequently addressed themselves to the task of supplying what is needed.

No man deserves more credit than the agriculturalist who nothing daunted by the destruction of the labor system of the country, sathered courage from adversity, and entered woon the hard task of wresting from the bosom of mother earth, her fruits with the poor materias that were left him, For it is from her undeveloped resources at least, that the elements of a restored prosperity must be secured.

But not less deserving of reward is the manufacturer who, amid the wrecks which surround him, essays to build up such enterprises as the one over which Mr. Williams and dependent upon them for the implements with which he works, In order to be agriculture. The great object of our people should be to make what they need at home; and the money which is expended to supply were sent outside of the State for agricultural tools. It went to enrich the people of Louisville, Pittsburg and other communities; and hundreds of thousands were exions. In meeting these expenditures the cotton crop of the State has been almost wholly absorbed.

The Pearl River Foundry is a complete establishment. By reference to his advertisement, it will be seen that the proprietor has determined to leave no pretext for purchasers to seek other markets in order to supply themselves with the various descriptions of articles which are manufactured there. They are very numerous, and are afforded at lower rates than | cise it. usual. A thoroughly practical man, he has accumulated all the latest labor-saving improvements by which work can be done expe ditiously and at the lowest cost; and has gathered around him a corps of experienced and skilful craftsmen. The best evidence of his success is found in the fact that at the recent Exhibition at Kosciusko, his plow (which he offers at from \$5 to \$7,) took the prize from six other manufacturers; and his ornamental work has been purchased for some of the most imposing buildings that have been erected in Vicksburg, as well as this city, since the close of the war. When the superior facilities of Vicksburg, for cheap river transportation from the large establishments of Pittsburgh, Cincin- for itself. Yours truly, nati and other Northern cities, are considered, it will be imagined what a triumph Mr. Williams has achieved by his success over other

competitors in that city. We need not doubt the success of this enterprising and thorough-going citizen. It is an land is not forever lost in gloom and darkness; and this sad fate will not overtake her if other

WHERE THE IMMIGRANTS GO .- During migrants landed in New York; of 1040 to Ohio, 1970 to Illinois, but not 5th of this month, from fifteen to twenty Carolina got 3, South Carolina, 33, and Alabama, 11, Mississippi none. These results are rather discouraging after grants this way; but they are not coming to a land ruled by military law; they had enough of that in the "old

The Charleston Mercury suggests a reason why the Southern emigrants to and visited my place to see my plants. On Brazil and elsewhere have failed. It examination he said this country and soil says that generally the very act of the fibre, he thinks, is even finer emigrating implies enterprise, firmness, fortitude and courage. It is just the reverse with the Southern men who have abandoned their country in disgust since the war. They have done so "because they lack the firmness, fortitude, courage and enterprise necessary to endure and cope with their untoward circumstances." Such people generally fail anywhere.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker has published an interesting letter on the national finances. He recommends immediate resumption of specie payments, and advises the abolition of the internal revenue system.

NAME CHANGED.—The post-office heretofore known as Flewelen's Cross Roads, in De Soto county, has been changed to that

It loader for stock, or led to hogs or cows, etc., right off. The plants are very easy propagated, and I hope to be able to sell during the next summer a large quantity, as I shall receive during the winter from Mr. B. Roeze some hundred thousand roots. In

The Policy of the Conservatives.

A highly respected cotemporary journal, the Mississippi Flag, contains an article marked for our attention, proposing a Convention of all the opposers of Radical domination in the State, to concert harmonious action with reference to the Constitution which may be framed by the Convention proposed to be assembled in pursuance of the Military Bills. As our opinion has been solicited, we will state that we think a convention at this time would be premature. It is by no means certain that a body such as that contemplated under the federal law as it now stands, will ever assemble; but in the event it has carried it will be wise to await its action before taking measures for defeating ratification. The course of the conservatives ought to be void of an appearance of predetermination to op pose the proposed Constitution without reference to its real character, though it is scarcely possible that controlled as the Convention will be Mr. Charles Williams, belongs to that by a large Radical majority, it will not bear all the objectionable features of that Jacobinical and agrarian orranization. It is well understood that the Alabama Convention is guided by the instructions of the Radical leaders at Washington; and consequently it is suspected that its work will be taken as a pattern by the Conventions of the other States. If so, a choice of the alternatives or a certain evil, and the prospect, though it may be somewhat remote, of rescue from it, will be presented; and no Conservative can hesitate as to his course. But this alternative is not yet presented, and it is possible that the people of the State will have nothing to do but to endure military rule, and to await the future action of the federal govern-

Should it become necessary, howpresides. The farmer will toil in vain to re- ever, to decide upon the question of store the prosperity of the country, if he is ratification, it will be an easy matter wholly at the mercy of foreign interests, to reject the proposed Constitution, if it should be stamped with the lineaprosperous we must have home manufac- ments of its Radical parentage. Nothtories to supply home demands, in that de- ing will be needed but concert of acpartment as well as in the department of tion on the part of the Conservatives, and this will not be difficult of attainment. The recent elections veritheir wants will circulate among themselves. fies the belief which we entertained at Last season tens of thousands of dollars the beginning of the canvass that a negro majority would yield before the superior intelligence, tact and energy of the whites, if they resolutely and pended in the western markets for provis- unitedly addressed themselves to the work of controlling the Convention. The power to do the one, implies the power to accomplish the other .--Whether wisely or not, time will determine. Our advice to take the former course was discarded; the power to achieve the other is possessed by them if it should become necessary to exer-

Ramie Fibre--Important to South ern Planters

SUMMIT, MISS., Nov. 25, 1867. Editor Clarion: About two months since I noticed a short article in the Clarion, speaking of the "Ramic." and having an intimate acquaintance with one of the most scientific men of this section, who has the plant growing, I applied to him for an article on the subject, which he has written and placed at my disposal. It is unnecessary for me to comment upon the article, as it speaks

OCCASIONAL.

Last spring I happened to see the almost silk-like fibre of the Ramie plant. Anxious to know if the plant would grow in this country, I procured twenty roots of the same, brought from Mexico, by the well assured result, if our beautiful and glorious known Botanist, B. Roeze. The roots had been out of the ground for over six monthat the time I purchased them. With care I classes of our countrymen will display but one half of his energy, skill and courage in useful shoots long enough to make them. With care I succeeded in raising eleven plants. The second week in July the plants had sides shoots long enough to make layers. They soon made roots, when I transplanted about seventy-five. They all grew and more vigorous, so that they reached, the second week the month of October last, 18,432 im- feet in height. At that time I transplanted all the plants and divided them. I had then these, 2,228 went to Pennsylvania, again after starting to make roots in a somewhat different soil, and reached, about the one in a hundred came South. North | inches. As the plant came from a warm climate originally, the island of Java, I was afraid the frost might ruin them. On the night of the 5th of this month we had here a heavy frost—the plants young and tender, with yet weak roots, were bitten and turned all the efforts made to attract immi- black nearly down to the ground. A few days afterward new sprouts showed themselves around the plants in every direction I am satisfied now that the cold weather of the cotton States will not hurt the plant, as its roots will grow eighteen inches to two feet deep in one season, if let alone to grow from spring to fall and not disturbed, except to cut down to the ground the plant when large enough to make good fibre.

Mr. B. Roeze has returned from Mexico, and stronger than he can raise it in Mexico. The light winter we have here, he says, will be beneficial to the plants, as it gives them a chance to rest for several months. On good bottom land, and in a fair season, I believe, from what I could observe this summer, the plant can be cut three times, and under all circumstances, twice in one season. Should a fall growth no more reach maturity, it can be cut and cured for fodder. The cattle, without exception, relish it. Mr. Roeze says cows give as much milk if fed with, as if fed with clover.— The plant belongs to the nettle family, and is therefore very good food for stock of all kinds. Mr. B. Roeze has invented and patented a machine for cleaning the fibre from the stalks in an easy and fast way. I shail have one on my place next summer, and will also have in addition to my fast multiplying plants, a new lot of roots sent me, to be able to start a ramie field, and sell plants at the same time. In cleaning the fibre from the stalks, there is a large quantity of re-fused matter falling off, which can be dried for fodder for stock, or fed to hogs or cows,

direct from Mexico, or young growing plants raised and acclimated here. The cultivation and cleaning of fibre does not take more than half the labor required for cotton, and the fibre has brought last year, in Manchester, 65 cents per pound in gold. The plant is just suited for our altered and uncertain laboring system. The production will vary according to quality of land, but under all circumstances it will produce more certain, and more than cotton in quantity. The fibre is very strong and soft to the touch, and stronger than the best flax, and comes in fineness nearest to the silk. What l think will be the best mode of cultivation I shall describe in a few days in another G. HUNZIKER Summit, Pike county, Miss., Nov. 25, 1867.

> From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer. What we Need.

Economy-Live at Home-Increase the Productions of our Lands.

These we conceive to be the great essentials necessary to successful planting in the South under the free labor system. However we may have lived and planted, under the slave labor system, it is certain that under the free labor system, we of the South will have to act, in regard to these things as the whole free labor world has and does still act, to succeed in mak-

ng money by farming. First, then, economy is essential. We must no longer expect to have our thousands as the proceeds of our crops to spend extravagantly in dress, fine equipages, traveling at the North and in Europe, visiting watering places, etc., to raise our children tuxuriously, in idleness, and teach them in too many instances, practices and habits that will unfit them for usefulness in society, in after life; but for years to come, we must expect to husband our resources, buy but little, and only what we are compelled to have, and cannot raise or make. If we have no money to buy fine clothes, and carriages, and other like things, and nothing to barter for them that is our own, and can be spared, go without, until we have means to spare; do not go in debt, unless it is to keep from actual suffering. Learn economy in all things; it may be a hard lesson for many of us to learn, but one we must learn, and that in its strictest sense, if we ever rise from the low state of prosperity in which the war has left us. Humility is the royal road to exaltation-so surely is economy the first certain step to plenty and inde-

Second, live at home on your plantation. This every planter must do to succeed well

How live at home? How is it possible to ive at home, and pay my debts if you do? The day is past and gone, for years to come at least, for any planter to make large sums of money by planting large crops of cotton, as the experience of planters in 1866-67 fully demonstrates. What then will we dohow pay our debt? asks every one. I answer, in the first place, by saving all you make, over the real cost of living in a plain manner. Secondly, by living at home, in-stead of in towns and cities, and spending part of each year in travel, etc. Save all these sums, and they will go a great way toward paying your honest debts.

Live at home, by raising everything that your family and stock need to subsist upon; raise full crops of corn, fodder, peas, oats, potatoes, turnips, vegetables, etc., and be sure to save all the grass you can on your plantation, at the proper time—to sell it for hay, or feed your stock upon, as you may need. I know a planter near Columbus, who now has baled and under shelter, in good condition, gathered on his farm, 70,900 lbs or 35 tons of good hay. Raise and save these can, after paying for his material, produce an 35 tons of good hay. Raise and save these things, and then you can raise well your stock of all descriptions—cows to give you plenty of milk and butter; and they will do it if fed plentifully on peas, turnips, etc.

Raise your own meat and some to sell. Your peas and turnips, with some little corn, will fatten your hogs well. I know a farmer in Russell county, who fattened 102 head of hogs almost entirely on turnips, in 1866. Have poultry, that you may have plenty of eggs etc., to eat and to sell. Get into the old fashioned way of raising your own horses, mules, etc., and tuen when sure that you are raising everything that you will need, and plenty of it to subsist on, raise what cotton you may he able, over and above a living, to pay debts with. In this way you will be able to gradually and certainly reduce your indebtedness, yearly, and soon will become a free man again, owing no all needed things at home

We find the find the following General Order in a late number of the Holly Springs Reporter:

HEAD QUR'S 4TH MILITARY DIS'T. (MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS.) OFFICE OF CIVIL AFFAIRS.

Holly Springs, Miss., Nov. 8, 1857. Circular No. 19.

The following instructions of Alex. M. Clayton, Judge of the Circuit Court of Marshall county, Mississippi, in the case of re plevin for rent in accordance with which the jury decided for plantiffs, are promulga-

"If the jury believe from the evidence that Charles O'Brian, the husband and father of the plaintiffs, was a dentist by profession, and that the instruments sued for were the property of said O'Brian at his death, and the plantiffs are the widow and children of fifty other cities in the State, and what a vast said decendent, the property in said instru-ments, to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, vested in plaintiffs on the death of said decedent, is discharged from any liability for the debts of decedent, or for rent, due by

G. B. MYERS, Clerk. Sheriffs are hereby informed that under the above decision, which will be sustained until reversed by competent authority, all property exempt from seizure or sale, under execution or attachment, by the terms of the Homestead Exemption Act, and Article 280. chapter 61, Revised code of Mississippi, is exempt from seizure, and sale by distress or other warant, for rent. By command of Brevet Major General

O. D. GREENE, A. A. G.

We learn from the Meridian Gazette that

an Agricultural meeting is to be held in that city, December 7th, for the purpose of taking into consideration the momentous question of labor. Having urged the importance of this measure heretofore, we shall now proceed to a practical effort of having the matter brought before the people in order that something may be done for the advance-ment of the planting and mechanical inter-

MISSISSIPPI ITEMS.

Prof. Thos. S. Gathright, of the Summerville Institute, will be present on the occasion and deliver a lecture on the important our attention. The manufacture of cotton

The Gazette has this note of a sad accident: Robert Love, son of Judge Love, of Kemper county, while attempting to break a young horse to the saddle, was thrown off, and his boot hanging in the stirrup, was dragged through the woods about six miles. His body was terribly mangled—both arms torn nearly off and his entrails torn out.

The same paper learns that on the 1st of December, a winter schedule will go into effect on the Mobile and Ohio railroad.— Trains will pass here about 12 and 2 o'clock at night. A slight alteration will probably be made in the schedule of the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad about the same time.

A broom factory has been established at Corinth, Miss., and the proprietor advertises that he is prepared to furnish as good an article as can be procured at the North, and as cheap. It is to be hoped the enterprise will be successful, and that similar factories will be established all over the South. Millions of dollars are sent North for small wares that might as well be manufactured here. and the money kept in circulation at home.

-Memphis Post. Angelo Marie, a detective, shot and killed a citizen or Memphis, named James Molathis way I shall be able to supply roots I testa.

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.

The emigration from the German States to this country is having a marked effect Planter, you even have the citizens of New upon the population of some of them. Dur- York to gather blakberries for you-you ing the last ten years Mecklenburg has lost twelve per cent. of her inhabitants in this way.

A bill has been introduced in the Canadian

The Spanish Government is fitting out an expedition for the relief of the sufferers at to Great Britian. Porto Rico.

The New Orleans Times, of last Thursday, says: "Sales of real estate are as dull now as have almost ever been know in the city. On Saturday last there were a dozen criers offering something like \$200,000 worth of property, without exciting much attention. The sales of the whole day hardly amounted to \$30,000. At this time last year from a

The official reports of the year's crops in England and Ireland show that the product | tion in our State. The harvester or reaper is far below the average. In England the will require four horses and two laborers, aggregate deficiency is about twenty-five per cent., and it is estimated that it will feed from ten to ewelve million people. It is thought that the required importation of grain and flour will be about the same as it

HARTFORD, November 25 .- At a town election to-day, the entire Democratic ticket was elected by an average majority, nearly small grain will be grown in future to onethree hundred.

Home Manufactures.

To the President of the Central Industrial Association: SIR: Your Committee, though having but

to submit the following as their Report: The idea that he who is faithful with a few small things shall be made lord over many and great ones, is our starting point; manufactur ing does not mean great cotton and wooten factories alone, but it means manufacture in all its branches-from the smallest to the large est; from the making of a broom, to a great cotton mill, with its hundreds of looms and thousands of spindles. The question is, what kind of manufacturing is best suited to our broken and bankrupt condition? We say, all kinds. Let the men that can raise their thousands, go into the manufacture of cotton and wool; and those that can raise their hundreds. go to manufacturing agricultural implements, and other useful a icles; and those that can raise their tens, to nanufacturing all sorts of small wares; for astance:—one knitting machine, that costs \$50, operated by a single hand, upon average work that it will perform, income of \$15.000 a year, (the material can be had at any wooler factory,) and at the same time give employ tent to ten girls, who are now without emply, and probably without a sufficiency of bread, and certainly without meat and decent clothing.

Three hundred dollars will buy all the machanery for making axe handles, and produce 120 axe handles a day, at 1216c apiece, which is \$15 a day, or \$4,500 a year for income of one man, with capital of \$350.

For want of space, we have only shown the profit of the two departments above mentioned—one, to give en ployment to males, the other to females—and will only mention other branches of manufacturing that can be made equally profitable. We shall not show the profit on manufacturing cotton and woolen goods, as We suppose no one will now question the profits of manufacturing these two articles, nor doubt their importance to the country in a political and mational point of view. The man anything, and having an abundance of only question is the raising and organizing an amount of capital sufficient to start them, and we think there is much idle capital in the country now, (broken and bankrupt as it is,) that might, and ought to be employed in the manufacturing of cotton and woolen goods, and which we hope will be so employed, as soon as the Southern Districts (!) have been born again, and grow up to States with civil governments, and established political rights. We wish to stop here to establish one prin ciple of individual profit, and of national and political economy, and of vist wealth to the State. We mean the hiring your neighbor to do your work, instead of employing some one a thousand miles distant. For instance :- if a profit, the owner has that amount of money to loan his neighbor, or to build another factory of some sort, and thereby not on'y give em-ployment to the builder and brickmaker, and

cotton factory in Jackson make \$100,000 a year to the laborer to run the factory, but makes a ted for the information and guidance of all | market for the raw material used in the factory, for the meat and bread the operators consume and at the same time gives the merchants a Jackson a sale of all the clothing worn by all the hands in both factories. Just continue this process year after year in Jackson, and what a vast amount of wealth you have created for the city. Now, apply this operation to

amount of wealth you have made for the State. But instead of this, what has been our practice? The Southern States have for years done for Lowell and Manchester, and other manufacturing towns, just what we have said they may do, and should have done all the time for Jackson, and the State. The amount of money then, is admitted the great obstacle to starting great cotton and woolen mills; but we have told you that \$350 would start an axe handle factory, and that with the labor of one man (and he not necessarily a skillful man) will produce at the low rate of 124c. a piece, an income of \$4,500, for 300 days, and nearly all this is net income, as the lumber will cost but little. And if we was to extend the figures, you would see that the manufacturing of brooms, baskets, ox-yokes, bedsteads, chairs, washboards, bushel-measures, window-sash, blinds, and doors,—wagon-hubs and spokes would produce a larger profit; and all of these are made of wood that costs but little, and is now wasting, rotting down. Wood for making all these articles is plentiful and of the best quality, and can be had almost without cost; and the cost of all of them as they are now found in our stores is mainly the freight and material, the labor being a small item. So much for the manufacture of these small articles. the machines for which are cheap and easily managed. One skillful man can direct and manage a dozen clod-hoppers, and do good

The subject of food and labor as a component part of manufacturing will next claim and woolen goods require skillful labor. In every department, the amount of labor now seeking employment is very great. The war made many families poor that were rich, and made many widows with helpless families, most of whom could make an independent living if they had somebody to employ them -some factory in which to work—there is great difficulty in retaining and controlling labor. The Southern people are unaccus-tomed to discipline. Successful manufactu-ring cannot be attained without discipline. No machine will pay unless run steadily. The want of skillful labor should induce us for the present to make the goods in which the material predominates, and leave the finer goods to those sections of country where there is more skillful labor. Manufacturing establishments of every kind should be in the country where fire wood is cheap and plentiful; where every family can have a garden and patch; and where the houses can be placed at a healthy dis-tance apart. Vegetables are easily raised, and conducive to health and economy.

We are not writing an agricultural report but may be permitted to look over the fence to see what kind of implements are used, and recommend the farmer to change his system of farming, and most of his implements, and be sure to buy those made by his neighbor; and we must beg pardon for asking a cotton planter tollook into Lemly's and Brown's, and

Total 1. 150501 - 160400 1612 1668

Lone Star Saddles,

Two new styles this fall at SIDWAY'S.

see what they have to sell. "Preserved green corn, apples, pears, peaches, straw-berries, tomatoes, &c.," and ask: "Where did these grow and where put up?" The

answer is "New York." You, Mr. Cotton

ment of these small things, you shall be made lord over larger ones. The amount of The evidence of General Grant before the Judiciary Committee shows he is not in favor articles that we have mentioned, that can be better raised and made here, than where they are brought from, would pay our national debt, and all the expenses of the Parliament to [renew the suspension of the State government; or, if we should happily be rid of the national debt, then this amount judiciously invested in manufacturies, in a few years would give us a commerce equal

In connexion with the manufacturing of brooms, cotton and woolen factories, and which is of equal, if not greater importance, is the manufacturing of gang plows, cultivators, harvesters and stump extractors. The stump extractor is used for the removal of stumps in the cultivated fields, and prepares the ground for the gang plow, cultivator and harvester. The gang plow is used for breaking up the ground, the first work required on a farm, and the plows are connected to a carriage, and drawn by two quarter to a third of a million were frequent- horses or mules, and one laborer to direct and manage the same, who will do the work of five plows and laborers in the day, and better work than the old system of cultivaand will do the work of twelve men with our ordinary cradles. The sulky cultivator requires two horses and one laborer, and will hoes, and with more neatness, The cost of the gang plows will be about \$75; cost of cultivator \$55; cost of harvester or reaper \$250; cost of stump extractor \$50. The use of the reaper is less required in our State than either of the above mentioned implements of agriculture. as our planters do not sow small grain to a very great extent, yet third the amount of crop, as our people will devote more attention to the raising of

JAMES M. WFSSON, Chairman.

Reports from Nashville say that there will probably be great destitulittle opportunity for consultation, beg leave tion there this winter, particularly among the negroes.

Convention Election Returns. Registered. Voted

ļ	Adams	4046	2873
ŀ	Amite	1703.	784
Į.	Attala	2430.	1279
۱	Rolivar	1326	
ŧ	Calboun	1397	669
ŧ	Carroll	3730.	
ŧ	Chiekasaw	3280.	1999
ŧ	Choctaw	2394	
ł	Claiborne	2522	1 . 99
۱	() deta	1.00	675.947
۱	Coahoma Copiah	1173	
1	Copiah	3071.	1274
1	Covington	619	
١	Davis	425	126
1	De Soto	4233	
I	Franklin	1199.	610
ı	Green	311	
ł	Haneock	823	*****
1	Harrison	8/3.	0007
1	Harrison	0501.	
1	Holmes	3450.	
1	I-saquena	1416	*00
1	Itawamba	.1108	503
1	Jackson	1030	******
1	Jasper	9595	1979
1	Jefferson	2020	1044
1	Lafayette	2412	
Ċ	Lauderdale	9794	1998
ğ	Lawrence	1870	
	Leake	1316	A.K.K.(1.65E)1/
X	Lee	2572	613
	Lowndes	5614	
	Madison	3496	
	Marion	678.	- Devenie
	Marion Marshall	3986	3081
	Monroe	. 4515 .	2408
	Neshoba Newton	. 945.	401
	Newton	1654	894
	Noxubee	4135	2507
	Oktibbeha,	.2406.	1291
	Panola	.3175.	1556
	Perry	. 374.	217
	Pontotoe	1971.	942
	Pike Rankin	1860.	700
	Kankin	1200	1000
	Scott Simpson	200	381
d	Smith	900	270
g	Smith Sunflower	1188	400
E	Taliahatchie	1508	616
ij	Tippah	9696	1284
i	Tishomingo	3267	632
	Tunica	795	
	Wayne	819	400
	Warren		
	Washington	.3534	A 2 2 4 4 4 4 4
ı	Wilkinson	.2820	153115
ı	Winston	.1343.	550
Į	Yalobusha	.3073.	
4	Vnzon	9959	1760

3852.... 1769

The following is the Apportionment as officially published just before the registration lists were finally revised Apportionment of Delegates to a

Total, - 137,885

Constitutional Convention, to be elected from each District and County of the State of Mis-

COUNTY

	0.0	tes	50	Over Under	
	್ಷ	_		Over	
Warren	6228	5	6820		592
Lowndes	5539	4	5456	85	
Hinde	5162	4	5456	2274	294
Monroe	4290	2	4092	198	2000
Noxubee	4262	3	4092	170	200
DeSoto	4171	3	4092	121	21/22
Adams	3935	3	4092	15.10	157
Yazoo		3	4092		362
Marshall	3747	3	4082		345
Carroll		3	4092	1331	283
Washington		3	4002		558
Madison	3496	3	6820	116	000
Holmes			0020	110	****
Tishomingo	3277	2	2728	349	5555
Chickasaw	3180	2		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	2.000
Panola	3115	2	2728	452	2253
Ya obusha	3073		2728	387	7270
Contab	9019	2	2728	345	2233
Copiah	2972	2	2728	244	9999
Wilkinson	2820	2	2728	92	226.
Lauderdale	2747	2	2728	19	
Lee	2741	2 2	2728	13	44.00
Tippah	2576	2	2728		152
Claiborne	2525	2	2728		203
Jefferson	2458	2	2728		270
Lafayette	2413	2	2728		315
Atala	2387	2	2728		311
Rankin	2189	2	2728	- 7-44	539
Kemper	2049	1	1364	685	- 000
Postotoc	1961	1	1364	597	
Lawrence	1870	1	136	5064	*****
Clark		ī	1364	465	
Pike	1824	î	1364	460	5000
Amite	1674	i	1364	310	****
Jasper		i	1364		
	1613	i		288	518.
Newton		i	1364	249	533(6)
Bolivar	1326		1364	164	2444
Ta lahatchie		1	1364	131	A
Issaquena	1416	1	1364	62	1000
Calhoun	1392	1	1364		28
Wirston	1343	1	1364		21
Leake	1316	1	1364		48
Scott	1309	1	1364	****	55
Franklin	1199	1	1364	****	165
Itawamba	1153	1	1364	7.4.4.9	211
Coahoma	1139	1	1364		225
Sunflower	1098	1	1364	2000	356
Harrison	873	1	1364		491
Neshoba	816	î	1364	100	498
Tunica		î	1364		509
Wavne	745	î	1304	5755	619
Choctaw	2394	3	4092	588	OLO
Octibbeha	2286	E TA			****
Hancock.	823	1	1364	138	1 700
Marion	678	1	1001	100	****
The second secon	878	1	1563	115	
	72.00	-	1000	110	****
Covington	601	-	1007	1 122	1200
smith	999	1	1364	60	*****
Davis	425	150	1001	****	
Jackson	727	1	1364	48	
Perry	374	-	****	****	Sec.
Greene	311	-	****	****	****
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	N 18 18 19 19	-	15.60		
Total 1	36361	-	136400	7672	7669

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAURCH NOTICE.

■ THE members and congregation of the First Colored Baptist Church, at Jackson, will (until the completion of their new house of worship,) hold Divine service every Sunday at

ANGELO'S HALL. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Afternoon Evening

The public generally, and strangers withthe city, are cordially invited to attend. Eld. MARION DUNBAR, Pastor. Jackson, Nov. 30th, 1868.

One More Appeal to the Generous. A CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT. THE Catholic community are actively

engaged in making preparations for a CHRISTMAS FAIR in behalf of the Catholic Church. would humbly beg the friends of religion. both at home and abroad, to assist us by their aid and sympathy. Contributions in money or suitable articles for a Christmas entertainment will be thankfully received. and are to be directed either to the President of the Christmas Fair Committee, or to Father P. Huber, the Catholic Pastor, and forwarded as early as possible. The Committee of the Fair will meet every Monday evening Mr. Angelo's new Hall, at 31 o'clock The members of the Commit ee, and all who may take an active part in the management of the Fair are requested to attend punctually, at the regular meetings. Ladies and be necessary to import enough breadstuffs to do the work of two ordinary plows and four gentlemen of every creed are invited to ashope that our efforts may be successful, and may leave us under obligations to the entire community, and enable us to put an honorable finish to our work of love.

A. MIAZZA. By order of the President.

HERE'S YOUR MILE!!

ON the 21st inst., one James Hawkins. (colored) come to Clinton, Miss., riding a sorrell horse Mule, medium size, offering to sell him at such price that it was evident the Mule was not his property. The Mule is now in my possession, which the owner can get by paying charges and for this advertisement, proving property, etc. J. W. WELBORN.

J. G. WILLIS, Cincinnatti, Ohio. J. M. FENNERTY,

J. M. FENNERTY & CO.

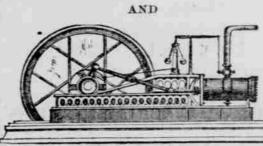
DISTELLERS, RECTIFIERS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN, DOMESTIC WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS, Of the Finest Quality. MULBERRY STREET,

VICKSBURG.

nov30-d1y.

Pearl River Foundry



MACHINE WORKS

JACKSON, MISS. HAVING secured the latest improvements in Machinery, and the services of expe-rienced Iron and Wood Workers, 1 am now prepared to deliver to order

CAST IRON PLOWS,

NO. %......CUTTING 7 INCHES; NO. 2 (Two Horse, ... These plows are fitted up with superior seasoved timber, are cast iron, and one advantage in securing these plows is that they can always conveniently secure POINTS and LAND, SIDES of the original pattern. Heretofore these PLOWS have been sold for

\$8; but having improved and enlarged my establishment, I now put the price down to Northern Manufacturers' prices, thus saving freight and offering a superior plow. Persons ordering can be furnished to any extent, as I have made arrangements to manufac-

ture Twenty-five Thousand this season. Plows are polished on an Improved Patent Vulcanite Wheel, procured at great expense of the manufacturer, and varnished to prevent The Pearl River Plows took the pre

nium over all others on exhibition at the Attala County Fair, on the 14th of November, 1867, for lightness, efficiency, and econ-FORCE PUMPS, NEW AND IMPROVED PAT-

TERNS, WITH BRASS OR IRON PLUNGERS, FOR STEAM ENGINES. GUAGE COCKS, GAS PIPING, HOLLOW WARE, DOG IRONS, GRATE BARS, SHAFT-ING, PULLIES, BOXES AND CASTINGS. DOOR SILLS, WINDOW SILLS AND

DESCRIPTIONS. BALCONIES AND IRON FRONTS, VERANDAHS AND ORNA-MENTAL FENCING, GRIND STONE FICTURES. SASH WEIGHTS, WAGON BOXES, GIN

CAPS, COLUMNS AND RAILING, OF ALL

GEARING AND FICTURES, IRON COPING FOR TESTIMONIALS:

The following are among the many testimonials which have been received by letter from those who have given the Pearl River Plows a thorough trial: CANTON, Madison Co , Sept. 1, 1866.

I hereby certify that I have used the One-

horse cultivating Plow manufactured by Mr.

C. Williams, this season, and find it to be the

best I have ever worked.

W. DRANE. RANKINICO., May 12, 1866. We have been using Mr. Charles Williams' Plows [during the Present season, and find

them to do as good work as any we have ever They run very light; as much so as any plow of the same size we have ever used, and in every respect we find them preferable to all other plows, and therefore we can confidently recommend them to the planting community generally.

DAN'L ALLEN,

ELI ALLEN, WM. ALLEN. BAHALIA, Miss., Dec. 31, 1866. MR. C. WILLIAMS: - DEAR SIR: I have used one of your Cast Plows the present season. em to be equal to any I have ever

used, and are superior in grass and truck, being free from choking. B. F. MARTIN. NUMBER AND DE- Plow & TO DE Boards.

Plow & TO DE Boards. No. 34, Light 1 horse, cuts 7 inches \$1 75 \$6 00 25 45 No. 1, One horse, cuts 8 inches. 6 00 25 2 00 No. 2, Two Horse,

cuts 9 inches ... 7 00 30 45 2 25 Wholesale from \$5 to 6, according to size. The above are the prices delivered at the Depot in Jackson. All orders either by Mail or Express, IF ACCOMPANIED BY THE Cash, will receive prompt attention.

C. WILLIAMS.

REFERENCES:

Hon. Matthew Lyle, Scott County; A. P., Miller, Wm. Rains, Henry Polk, E. Barksdale, Wm. Taylor, Lewis Tillotson, John B. Lewis, Rob't Maxey & Co., Rankin County, Miss.; Dr. Dulanay, W. K. Batteley, Madi-on county, Miss.; A. H., Ford & Co., Canton, Miss.; H. O. Dickson, Thos. Meilon, David Simmons, S. P. Baley, E. Virden, 1. Strauss, T. C. Newcomer, Hinds County, Miss.; S. Tillman, Copiah Co., Miss.

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, AXES. HOLLOW-WARE.

VICESBURG.

Dissolution of Partners equested to present that

settlement. Jackson, Nov. 23, '67, no FOR RENT OR LEAST THE BOWEN HOUSE, at Re-

Nov. 21 dtf DR. B. JONES.

ases guaranteed.



Corner of Fifth and Marie of

W. J. BROWN A SOL COMMISSION MERCEUS

REFERENCES - lackson Jackson J gists: New Orleans; S. E. M. L. R. Coleman; Blakemore, Was Picksburg: Win, Crutcher St Louis: Anderson & Watsup 1 THE FLORENCE

ESSIGNA, SPALEY & CO. ofto

Wholesale and Reini DRUGGISTS, comer San



PLANTERS INSTRACT PANY of MISSISSI B. J. HUMPHRIES,

OFFICE-Corner State and SPECIAL NOT No Credit! No Credit BELIEVING that the cree continuance in it will now

NO BOOKS in which to spea We CANNOT and WILL nov24-d2w DANIEL, & ECHOS home

and the public generally the 1st day of December.

JACKSON, MISSIS DROPOSE to publish a shee

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

estate, will find it to their

and learn our terms

REFERENCES:-All of D C. S. KNAPP

DENTAL SURGE JACKSON, MISS OFFICE at Residence on State the ruins of the Board ing prepared with all the ments in the Dental Art, h tinue to merit the libers to him for the past twenty Fa

Just Received

A FINE let of heavy and la Skins, Upper and Sole LA nov 19 dim NOTICE

WILL be sold at Auction Craft & Co., consisting Stationery, Fancy Goods variety of other Goods, St. well appointed Drug stor ture, &c. Until the above data Nov. 22dtd J. L. CARTER

JAS. B. CLARE.

A TTORNEY AT LAW, JACO